

ABSTRACT

**A COMPARATIVE RESEARCH OF URBAN MOBILITY IN
POLAND AND GERMANY ON THE BEHAVIOR OF
DIFFERENT GENERATIONS**

Rahman Fakhani

Background: For the development of future-oriented, sustainable urban mobility, it is crucial to give priority to social and environmental factors. The EU Green Deal aims to achieve CO₂ neutrality by 2050. The young generation in particular can make an enormous contribution in achieving these goals through appropriate consumption and mobility behavior. The research field of transport behavior has already been extensively studied in the literature. However, there is not enough research in the area of urban mobility behavior with regard to different generations, both in science and in practical implementation, especially in combination with an inter-city comparison between different countries. **Purpose:** This study investigates the mobility behavior of the different generations within a comparative research between Warsaw and Berlin. The aim is to identify similarities but also differences together with underlying behavior attitudes to provide a basis for future measures on a micro- and macroeconomic level to develop a future-oriented urban mobility towards sustainability embedded into a holistic smart city concept. **Methodology:** Besides literature research, a survey was conducted to obtain new insights from an in-depth data analysis. With reference to the selected generations, survey participants aged 18 to 56 are considered. Based on a preliminary factor analysis, a multi-nominal logistic regression analysis and significance tests together with the determination of effect sizes are executed. **Results:** It can be seen that Berlin is already further ahead than Warsaw in the development of sustainable mobility. The hypothesis that younger generations also pay more attention to sustainability in the area of mobility and also use alternatives to the car more often was only confirmed for Berlin. In addition, although the car as a status symbol is much more pronounced in Warsaw than in Berlin, a general trend that the car is losing importance could not be identified in the study. However, the strong desire for sustainable urban planning and the expansion of public transport in the future can be taken as an indicator that the share of car owners could fall if sufficient alternative mobility offers were also available for various areas of life. Overall, the study shows that the process of sustainable mobility transformation is still quite in its early stages. **The theoretical and practical contribution:** Based on data collection from a structured survey, new insights were gained on mobility behavior of different generations in Warsaw and Berlin. The results of this study can be used to create incentives for sustainable mobility behavior and thus make a significant contribution to clean, safe and healthy urban mobility. A sustainable mobility concept should also be embedded in the smart city strategy and thus enable an increased quality of life for all residents.

Keywords: *social and economic behavior, sustainable urban mobility, daily commute, mobility behavior of different generations; smart city*